GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

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OLD GLORY FIGURES IN A PHILIPPINE DANCING CEREMONY

(See Bulletin No. 5)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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Tacna-Arica, A Drug Store Counter

TACNA, the province lying on the Peru-Chile border, is to have a plebiscite to decide its ultimate ownership, according to a ruling by President Coolidge. Peru and Chile submitted their so-called Tacna-Arica dispute of long-standing to the United States as arbitrator and the decision on a plan of action has just been received.

Tacna and Arica, however, stand for much more than a thorny argument.

Tacna, at present, is the northernmost province of elongated Chile and has an area about equal to that of Massachusetts. Tacna also is a city, the capital of the Province of Tacna, whose 14,000 people comprise half the population of the province.

Arica's Star Has Faded

Arica, the port of Tacna, once was a thriving city of some 30,000 people. Then it shipped out important products—ores, alpaca wool, barks, and chinchilla skins. Today it has fewer than 5,000 residents and is important principally as the salt water terminus of the railroad that cuts across the lower Andes from La Paz, Bolivia. Another railway runs to Valparaiso, 987 miles to the south, not a long trip in a country of magnificent longitudinal distances.

The term, Arica, as a regional designation has disappeared from the map; the province which bore that name has been merged with Tacna.

Volumes have been written about the Tacna-Arica controversy—a controversy that had its historic origin exactly 100 years ago when the Republic of Bolivia was born.

Bolivia's Closed Gate to the Sea

A glance at a map will show the geography of the dispute. Tacna is Bolivia's closed corridor to the sea and it is the Alsace-Lorraine of Chile and Peru.

Tacna is mountainous, but that easy description gives a false picture. The Andes do not project a series of ranges into the province, but extend a plateau-like cordillera, with solitary peaks rising here and there in majestic grandeur. Once their crests were volcanic caldrons, now in their old age they wear graceful caps of snow.

These older mountains contribute wisdom, as well as dignity, to the scattered children of the valleys. In the irrigated districts of Tacna sunset is the time fixed for transferring the water from one section to another. But in a valley, below the sharp rise of the inclosing hills, the instant of sunset may occur earlier at the western end of the valley.

When the Mountains Signal Good Night

After the sun has set in the lowlands it continues for some time to light up the snow-clad mountain peaks. Therefore the ancient agriculturists agreed that sunset occurred when the sun ceased to illumine the snow-crowned mountains. And, to this day, the farmer folk of Tacna look to their mountains for this benign good night signal.

The Sama River is the northern boundary of Tacna and the Sama Valley yields grapes which have made the name of Moquega, the bordering Peruvian province, famous among connoisseurs; and helped swell the world's raisin output

AVALON HARBOR: SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

Santa Catalina is one of the best known of the islands off the California coast, having gained fame by the tuna fishing in adjacent waters. The island is a mountain range surrendered to the sea. The rich submarine gardens of Avalon Bay are famed, and so transparent are the waters that the sea landscapes may be studied in detail by the use of glass-bottomed boats (see Bulletin No. 4).

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The Romance of a Unique Society

MANY PUPILS have written the National Geographic Society in recent weeks for information about The Society's history for use in themes in geography and English composition classes.

The following information is extracted from an illustrated pamphlet, "Breaking New Trails With Your Society's Expeditions," prepared for members of The Society:

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THE NATIONAL Geographic Society has just concluded a quarter of a century of phenomenal growth, far-flung explorations, and notable service to science, education and human welfare.

Founded in 1888, the National Geographic Society for eleven years was composed principally of technical geographers, its activities were local to Washington, its Magazine was a technical, nonillustrated publication printing a few hundred copies each month.

The Society proved so serviceable to geography in its local field that its trustees, at the suggestion of the President, Alexander Graham Bell, decided to broaden its scope by making it a national organization and to include interested laymen as well as technical geographers in its membership. To do this they looked about for a man to direct The Society's larger development and, after considering many possibilities, engaged a young school-teacher, Gilbert Grosvenor, who had attracted attention by his scholastic record at Amherst College.

When Dr. Grosvenor, now president of The Society and editor of The Geographic, came to Washington in 1899 to assume charge, he found the establishment, where a few hundred loyal members had carried on their pioneer work, consisted of desk space in an office under the roof in an old building, and a single part-time clerk.

Magazine, Maps and Panoramas Go to All Members

To-day the National Geographic Society is self-supporting, entirely sustained by the dues of its members. The aggregate of these dues not only provides members with their Geographic Magazine, maps, panoramas and other publications, but finances The Society's explorations and numerous educational projects. The Society to-day owns its beautiful administration buildings on Sixteenth Street, in Washington, and its commodious business building and storage annex not far away.

From a local body of 300 members The Society has grown to an institution which is internationally famous. Its expeditions have traversed the earth from the Pole to Tropics, sailed the Seven Seas, and explored desert areas for needle-in-haystack traces of prehistoric peoples. Its superbly illustrated *National Geographic Magazine* has been called "the most influential educational periodical in the world."

In 1899 the new editor was obliged to address by hand the wrappers of the few hundred copies of the monthly edition of *The Geographic*; in 1924 a special railroad siding runs to a loading platform on which some 500 *tons* of *National*

to the point where the distributers began to inquire whether you have had your iron to-day.

Tacna Aids in Medical Miracle

And now that science has traced goitre to the absence of the tiny regulatory quantities of iodine your system needs, certain American cities call upon the Chilean littoral for iodine, dump it in their municipal reservoirs, and perform another modern miracle of preventive medicine.

Nitrate of soda is virtually a Chile monopoly and many of the tiny factories occur in Tarapaca, along Tacna's southern border. Whether the world uses swords or ploughshares, Chile's nitrates have a ready market—they enrich the soil and they help make explosives.

Iodine is a byproduct of extracting nitrates from the *caliche* rock. The nitrate establishments limit their production to every sixth year so the market may not be over-stocked.

A Drug Store in the Raw

Tacna yields sulphur and borax. There, also, is grown the coca plant, source of cocaine, which thousands who have suffered from the toothache call blessed. This plant has peculiar leaves. The upper surface, deep green, smooth and velvety, is unlike the under side, which is light green with a band of paler color on each side of the midrib.

Tacna and its northern and southern neighbors not only comprise one of Nature's greatest wholesale drug warehouses, but it was in Machu Picchu and in the vicinity of this ancient city of the Incas to the north, in Peru, that the world's greatest grocery staple, the potato, originated. This seat of a marvelous agricultural system was explored by a National Geographic Society Expedition led by Hiram Bingham, now U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

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A "BUCKET BRIGADE" AT PUEBLO BONITO

Usable stones must first be removed before the actual work of digging starts in the exploration of the remains of the pre-historic Indians of the Southwest. The National Geographic Society has sent out expeditions to rediscover the ancient civilizations of North America, Central America and South America. Pueblo Bonito, in Chaco Canyon, is the site of its discoveries in North America; Cuicuilco, in Central America; and Machu Picchu in South America (see Bulletin No. 2).

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Ireland's Two States

THE BOUNDARY question is the chief issue in the Ulster elections held about April 1.

Fixing of the line between Ulster and the Irish Free State is a tough task having many knotty problems, any one of which may be a source of the disagreements for which northeast Ireland is noted.

The desire of the Free State to add to its territory portions of the counties of Down and Armagh, as it has already added the former Ulster counties of Monoghan, Donegal and Cavan, constitutes the present problem. Ulster is unwilling to surrender the additional territory.

Part of Ireland Isn't Irish

Ulster, in the northeastern corner of Ireland, is in the odd position of being a part of Ireland which is in large part not Irish. Three hundred years ago the British King James I, with the desire to Anglicize a part of Ireland, decided to "plant" a colony of English and Scotch. What is known as the Ulster Plantation followed.

Other "plantations" had been attempted in southern Ireland without accomplishing anything save suffering to the natives and loss to the "undertakers," as the imported landlords were termed. But the Ulster Plantation took root and flourished.

Industry Thrives With Ulster Scotch

The original plan of the king was to have English settlers dominant in Ulster; but he also permitted the Scotch to participate. English settlers were not easily interested, however, while the Scotch flocked in, making the Plantation dominantly Scottish. By 1660 the population of Ulster consisted of some 80,000 inhabitants of Scotch blood, 5,000 of English ancestry, and 40,000 Irish. Altogether probably about 100,000 Scotsmen moved to Ulster. The English were soon merged with the Scotch but the Irish and Scotch strains remained almost entirely independent.

Ulster differs economically from the rest of Ireland. Either the Scotch immigrants had a greater propensity toward industry or their economic conditions were more favorable. At any rate Ulster has become the marked industrial region of Ireland while the remainder of the country, save in the larger cities, has not followed this line of development.

Belfast World Linen Center

There is a religious difference, too, between North and South Ireland. Ireland, including Ulster, was Catholic. The Scotch immigrants brought their Presbyterian religion with them and it became firmly rooted. The English Government favored the established Church of England and this is also strong in Ulster. The Presbyterians and the Episcopalians combined to-day tip the scale in Ulster to the side of Protestantism. But the margin is not great.

Physically Ulster has a greater proportion of highland than most other parts of Ireland, but a large part of the land is in cultivation. Flax is seen

Geographic Magazines are loaded each month to go to The Society's present membership of nearly a million.

Mailing List Is a Gazetteer of Nations

To-day's mailing list of *The Geographic* is a gazetteer of the United States, including every community of 50 or more white persons; its foreign addresses comprise all nations with a postal system and some where *The Geographic* reaches readers by camel caravan, reindeer sleds, coolies' backs, or queer water craft of remote islands.

Numerous noted explorers, geographers and distinguished men and women in every department of scientific work are numbered among The Society's world-encircling membership.

Among the internationally known member-contributors to *The Geographic* have been President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, former Ambassador Jusserand of France, George W. Goethals, and the late Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander Graham Bell, Viscount James Bryce, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir Ross Smith, Joseph Conrad, and scores of others.

In its creation of ways to disseminate geographic knowledge The Society has pioneered as truly as it has explored by its expeditions. It has steadily held that a scientific discovery which is merely deposited in dust-covered archives leaves the work half done; it straightway sets about to make its amazing finds known to members throughout the land.

One of the new editor's first moves, 25 years ago, was to displace pages of technical description with vivid, informative facts illustrated with fascinating photographs humanizing science.

For some years The Society's limited income would not permit the buying even of such pictures as then were available; the editor had to borrow them and others were given by members.

Many Photographs Represent Investments of Hundreds of Dollars and Months of Time

To-day *The Geographic* publishes in every issue photographs which cost months of time and hundreds of dollars each to procure. Many of its photographs cannot be duplicated anywhere.

Frequently outstanding illustrations desired by the editor were not obtainable from existing sources, but as the membership fees increased in number, The Society developed and sent its own photographic expeditions into the field to obtain them. It now always sends staff photographers with its various scientific expeditions. It "discovered" photographers of merit in remote, interesting places. Thus it has built up, at its Washington headquarters, a unique gallery of the photographic world, with which to illustrate *The Geographic*.

Why Geography Demands Illustration

Members realize that their Magazine's illustrations are unrivaled for exquisite beauty and extraordinary subjects—but do they also realize how hardy adventurers, in getting them, sometimes travel great distances through lonely regions, or, what is more serious, brave bandit-infested areas and primitive, hostile peoples?

Photographs in natural color represent a very important development, in a degree comparable, in disseminating geographic knowledge, to radio in transmitting human speech. The color photograph brings to your reading chair the very hues and shades of a peasant's rainbow costume, the mellow tints of an ancient building, the fireworks of a volcanic eruption, or the restful greens of a woodland vista.

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California's Enchanted Isles in a New Role

FOURTEEN-INCH guns of the superdreadnaught *Tennessee* have shattered the peaceful silence of one of California's enchanted islands. The *Tennessee* recently used Santa Barbara island near Santa Catalina island as a blind, shooting over it at a hidden moving target 20 miles away. Two scouting planes from the battleship's deck directed the fire from aloft.

Santa Barbara is one of nine American islands lying off the southern California coast. It is southwest of Los Angeles and about 40 miles off the coast.

The climate of the southern California mainland has acquired a world-wide reputation because of its mildness and equability; but the climate of the islands lying from twelve to fifty miles off its coast is praised by visitors as even more delightful. Surrounded by the blue Pacific under a semitropic sun, but fanned by ocean breezes, they are a land of perpetual summer and can be imagined to merit the title, "enchanted isles," that some enthusiasts have bestowed on them.

Santa Catalina Famous for Fishing

All of the California islands are rough and most of them too small to be abundantly supplied with water. They are, therefore, of little importance agriculturally. On several of them, however, sheep and goats are raised in considerable numbers. The largest of the islands, Santa Cruz, only about 25 miles south of Santa Barbara, California, has some vineyards and orange groves.

Santa Catalina, which has been developed as a pleasure resort, is the best known of the islands. On a beautiful little crescent bay of that island, facing the mainland 25 miles to the east, the town of Avalon has been built. Thousands of tourists visit the place every year in the steamers which run regularly from San Pedro. Avalon is a noted Pacific coast headquarters for big game fishing, the adjacent waters abounding in tuna, sea-bass and swordfish. The little town has built up quite an industry in the mounting of specimens of these great fishes that they may adorn the trophy rooms of sportsmen.

Harbor of the Glass Fleet

The greatest and most appealing of Catalina's charms are its undersea gardens. Scores of boats with glass bottoms, ranging in size from rowboats to river steamers, ply the waters in and about Avalon Bay. From these novel craft thousands of visitors to the island look down into the clear waters where they may see beautiful vegetable forms that make up sea meadows and forests and the interesting fishes and other creatures that thrive abundantly in this sheltered sea nook. It is estimated that more than $100,000 is invested in the glass-bottom fleet of Catalina.

California owes her offshore islands not to drifting sands as the southern sections of the Atlantic coast owe theirs, but to the fact that the State is the center of one of the world's most active regions geologically, in recent geological times. San Clemente, the southernmost of the islands, has risen from the sea, according to geologists, until its topmost peak has an altitude of over 1,900 feet.

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everywhere, especially in eastern counties, in the neighborhood of Belfast, the great world center of the linen industry.

Largest County Goes To Free State

The present border between the Irish Free State and the State of Northern Ireland, created in 1920 and 1921, extends through a rather rough country. Dundalk on the east coast, is just south of the line. Near this city is one of the passes through the hills used since earliest times in Ireland; and because of this situation Dundalk's neighborhood has been the scene of numerous battles. Farther west the boundary touches the long, deep valley in which lies Lough Erne, the longest and the next largest lake in Ireland. The island's largest lake, Lough Neagh, lies in the heart of Ulster east of Belfast.

Formerly Ulster consisted of the northern tier of counties from coast to coast. When the two self-governing states were formed, however, Donegal, largest of the Ulster counties, occupying the northwestern corner of Ireland, was attached to the Free State. The boundary of the State of Northern Ireland, therefore, does not now reach the Atlantic but turns at its southwestern corner a few miles short of the coast and runs northeastward between Donegal on the west and Fermanagh, Tyrone and Londonderry on the east to Lough Foyle, an inlet at the very top of the island. The State of Northern Ireland, therefore, occupies only a small segment in the northeastern corner of Ireland. Readjustment of the boundary as desired by the Free State would concentrate the northern division still closer into the northeast corner.

Both Sections Helped Populate United States

Though small in territory the State of Northern Ireland has a concentrated population. Its area is less than one-sixth that of Ireland but it contains more than a quarter of the island's inhabitants.

The United States has more than an academic interest in all that affects Ireland. Two of the most important streams of immigration that have reached America came from the island: one, the so-called Scotch-Irish, from Ulster; the other, the Irish from south of the Ulster line. The Scotch-Irish early felt the weight of repressive English laws both in the religious and economic fields. They began emigrating to America in large numbers during the latter part of the 18th century and it is estimated that they made up one-sixth of all the colonists by the time of the American Revolution. They were prominent in that struggle and later became the frontiersmen, playing an important part in winning the Middle West and the West.

The main stream of immigration from Southern Ireland took place in the 19th century. The genius of the newcomers for politics has made itself felt in local, state and national governments.

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Palmas, the Island Uncle Sam Forgot

ONE OF Uncle Sam's tiniest Philippine Islands—at least he thinks it is his and is prosecuting his claim to it—is flourishing just now under the Dutch flag.

An agreement between the United States and The Netherlands to arbitrate the question of the island's ownership has just been signed.

It is conceivable that the Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe might have known nothing about it if one of her offspring had wandered away. When the United States took over the Philippines from Spain in 1898 it acquired so many islands that, like the old woman, it didn't know what to do. The six or seven—or maybe it is eight or nine—thousand islands have never been accurately counted and more than 4,500 of them have no names. It is not strange, then, that one of the smaller and more remote islands, though it did have a name, Palmas, was neglected for many years.

Half As Big As Central Park

Few of the many Philippine islets are so isolated as Palmas. It lies 48 miles off the nearest point of Mindanao, Cape San Augustine, and is the farthest southeastern bit of land claimed to be a part of the Philippines. So neglected has the islet been that many maps do not show it, and most of the gazetteers pass its name by.

Palmas (it is sometimes called Miangas) is only a little over half the size of Central Park in New York City, being 1 1/3 miles long by 2/3 of a mile wide: a mere speck in the sea when its distance from large land bodies is considered. It lies about 20 miles west of the 127th meridian (east longitude) which forms the eastern boundary of the region ceded by Spain to the United States, and about 40 miles north of the parallel 4° 45′ (north latitude) which forms the southern boundary. It is therefore well within the area marked out by the treaty for United States ownership.

The Governor Gets a Surprise

There is no record of a visit by any official of the United States or the Philippines to Palmas until 1906 when Leonard Wood, then governor of the adjacent island of Mindanao, while on an inspection trip through the waters of his province, anchored off the island. To his surprise the little boat that put off from the island village carried a Dutch flag. It was explained to him that the native headman held an appointment from the Dutch and that for 15 years Dutch ships had called once a year to bring supplies and take away copra. Four hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants were then on the islet.

A report was duly made on this apparent alien occupation of American territory; the State Department became interested; and for 17 years the matter has been under consideration by the diplomats of The Netherlands, Spain and the United States.

Spain Says U. S. Claim Is Good

Palmas has had its "flag incident." In 1914 a zealous young American official sailed to the island, had the Dutch flag lowered and the Stars and Stripes

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Santa Catalina, on the other hand, has been sinking, though evidences of the slow movement are not apparent to laymen.

Figured in Gold Rush

The California islands played a part in the history of the west coast. Cabrillio, the first European to sail north of the present Mexican line on the Pacific coast discovered them in 1542, died on one of them and was buried there. Viscaino, another Spanish explorer, surveyed them in 1602, gave them their present names and strengthened Spain's claims on them. There was no actual occupation of the islands until after 1769 when the first settlement in Alta California was made at San Diego, on the mainland near the islands. During the gold rush of '49, Catalina was occupied by United States troops.

When Mexican independence was gained the islands passed with the mainland from Spanish to Mexican sovereignty. When the United States took title to California by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo in 1848 the islands passed with the mainland.

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A FUTURE AMERICAN AT ELLIS ISLAND

Another potato famine in Ireland has again increased the number of Irish immigrants at Ellis Island, it is reported. United States has drawn heavily on Ireland for its population. First came the Scotch-Irish who left Ulster to escape British regulations they considered oppressive. The Southern Irish came in great numbers after the potato famines (see Bulletin No. 3).

run up, and then sailed away. Whether Old Glory flew for a matter of minutes or hours is not recorded but on the next American visit some years later it was found, of course, that Dutch influence and control had in no wise been affected.

Spain has been asked for an opinion on the ownership of Palmas and has answered that she acquired the island by discovery and that the American title, through Spain, should be good. But The Netherlands take a different view of it. "How," that country asks in substance, "can Spain have sold that which was not hers?" The Netherlands' claim is that since the Dutch East India Company first acquired interests in the East, natives of Palmas have acknowledged the suzerainty of native rulers to the south, who in turn have been subject to the Dutch. The northernmost island of undisputed Dutch ownership is Nanoesa, about 60 miles south of Palmas, and farther south lie the Sanguirs and Celebes.

Three Trees Support a Family

It is unlikely that the people of Palmas are greatly concerned over the Dutch-American dispute. Coconut trees require little attention. The fruit from three trees will support a family. The climate is delightful. Life is running along altogether smoothly and easily on the island that Uncle Sam forgot.

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A BEAST OF BURDEN IN TACNA